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**Corsetti**

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(54) **WINDOW GUARD AND DEFENSIVE  
BARRIER DEVICE**

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CPC .. **F41H 5/26** (2013.01); **F41H 5/08** (2013.01);  
**F41H 5/12** (2013.01)

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E06B 5/106  
USPC ..... 89/36.04, 36.05, 36.07, 36.09;  
296/187.07

See application file for complete search history.

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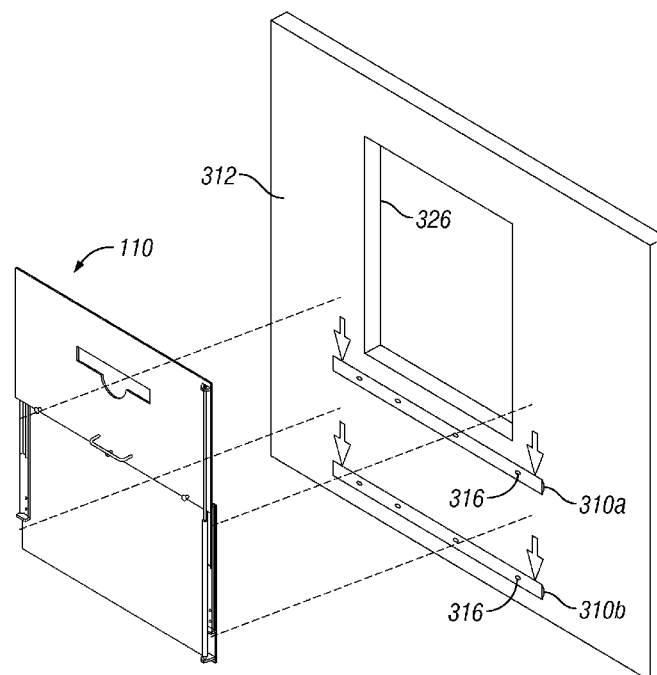
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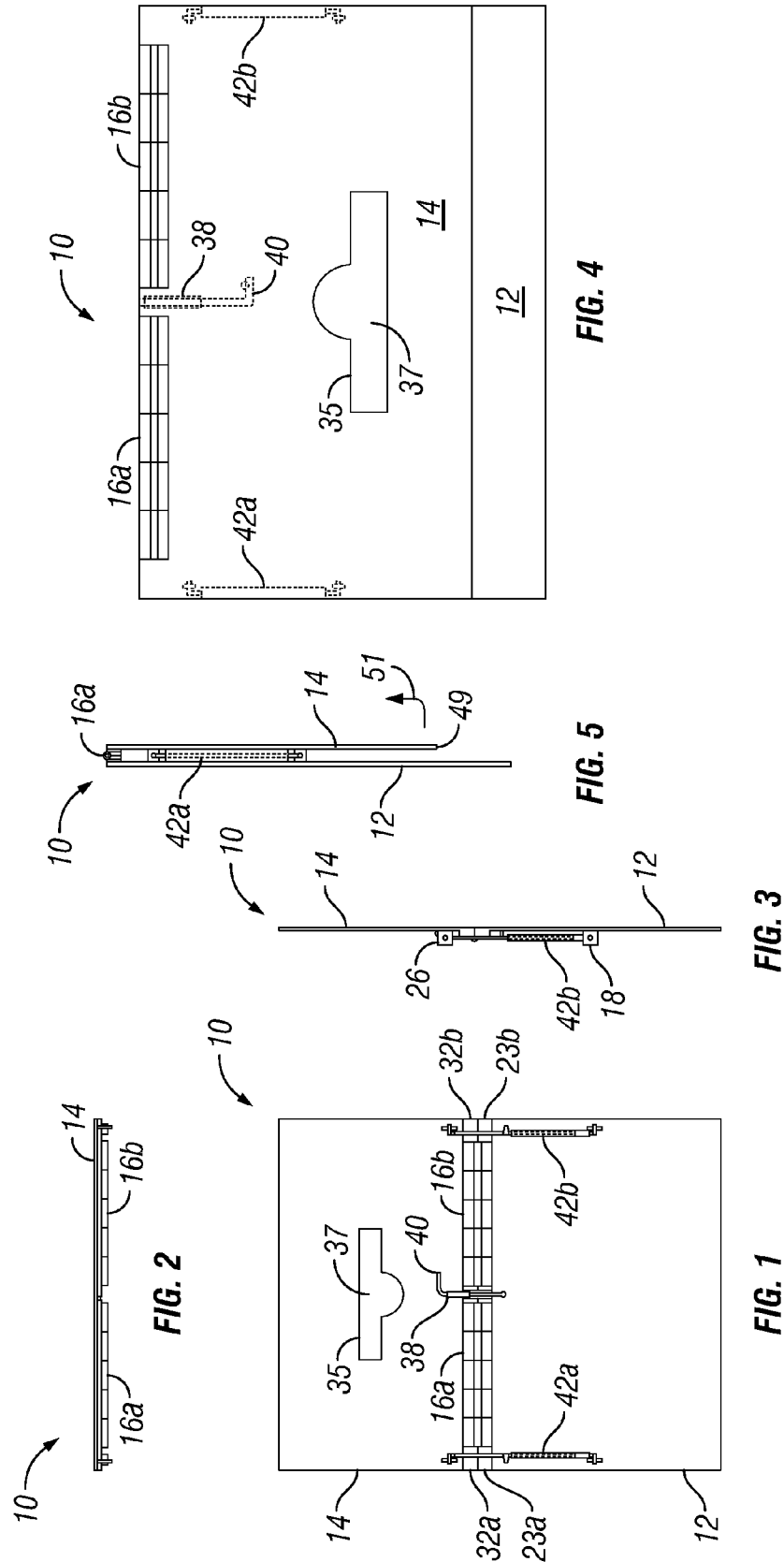
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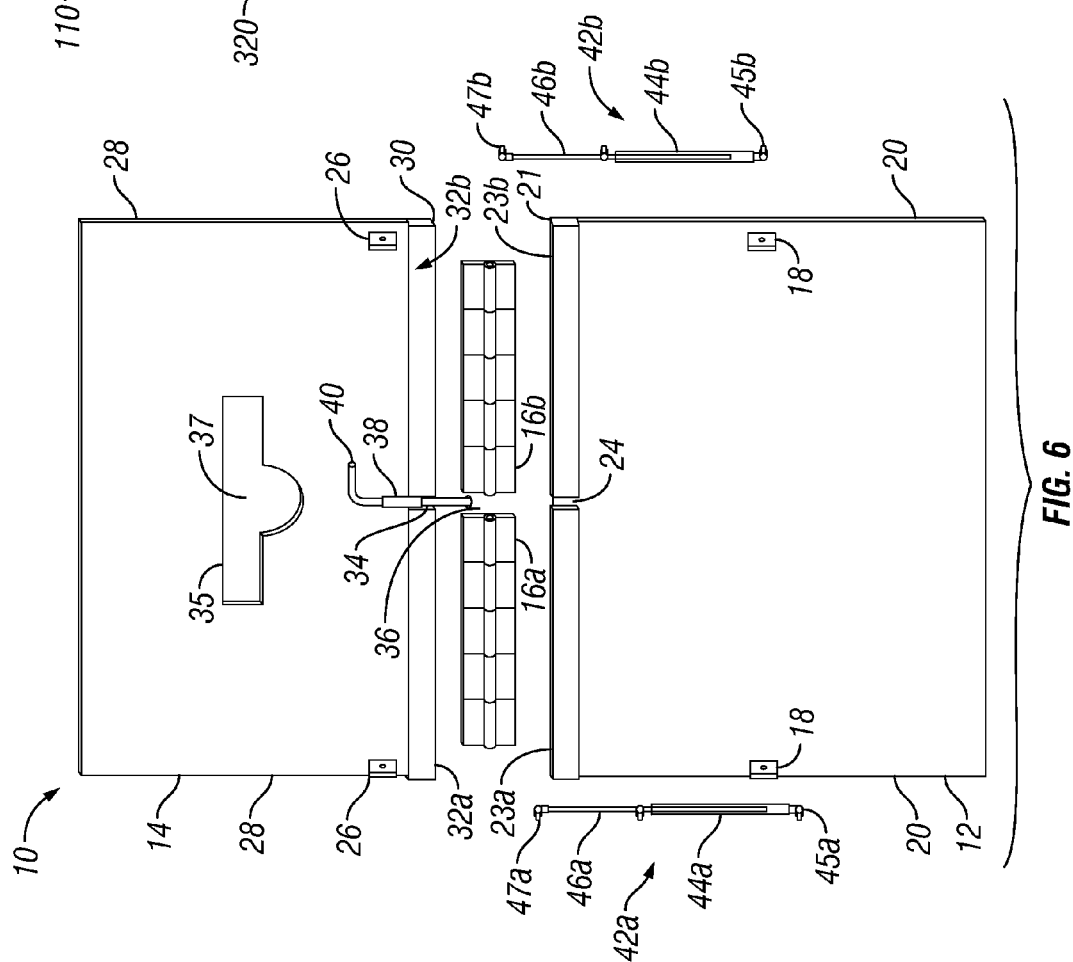
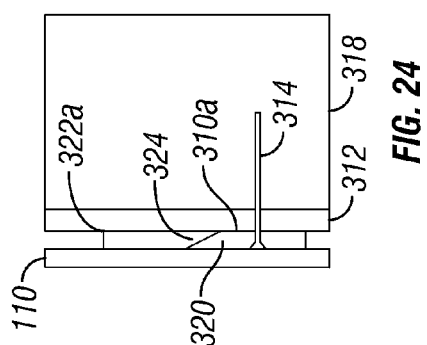
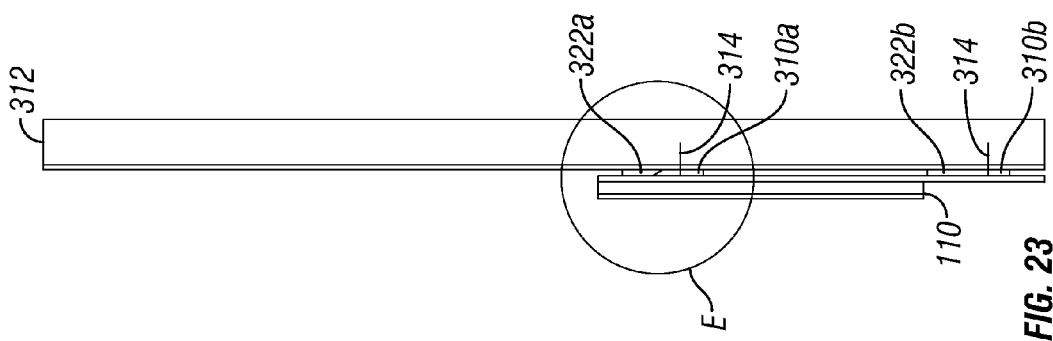
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A window guard and defensive barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel within the interior of a building structure against firing of projectiles through a window opening includes a movable upper panel member pivotally connected by a hinge device to a fixed lower panel member and being rotatable for covering the window opening. Gas spring mechanisms are used for facilitating the rotation of the upper panel member between a stowed position and a deployed position. A locking device is used for maintaining the upper panel member in the deployed position.

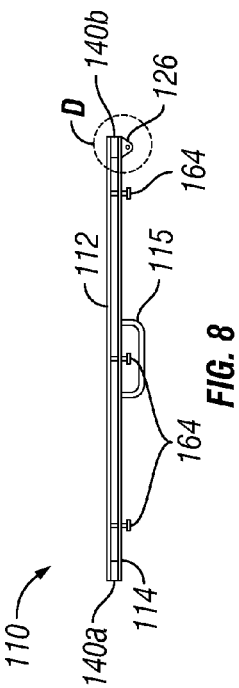
**5 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**



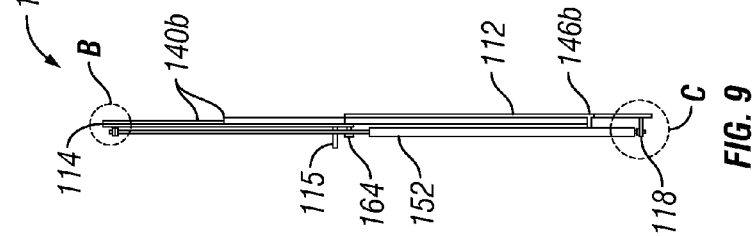




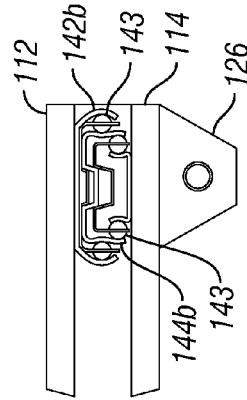
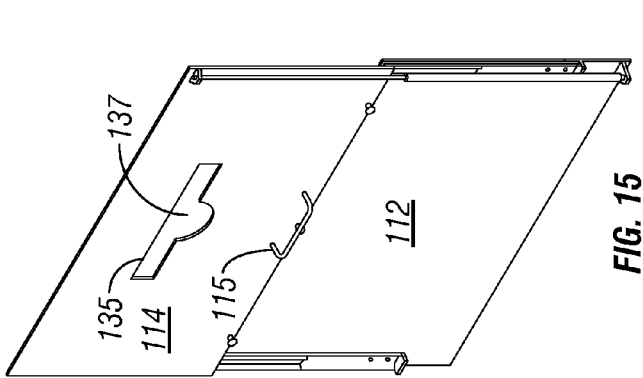
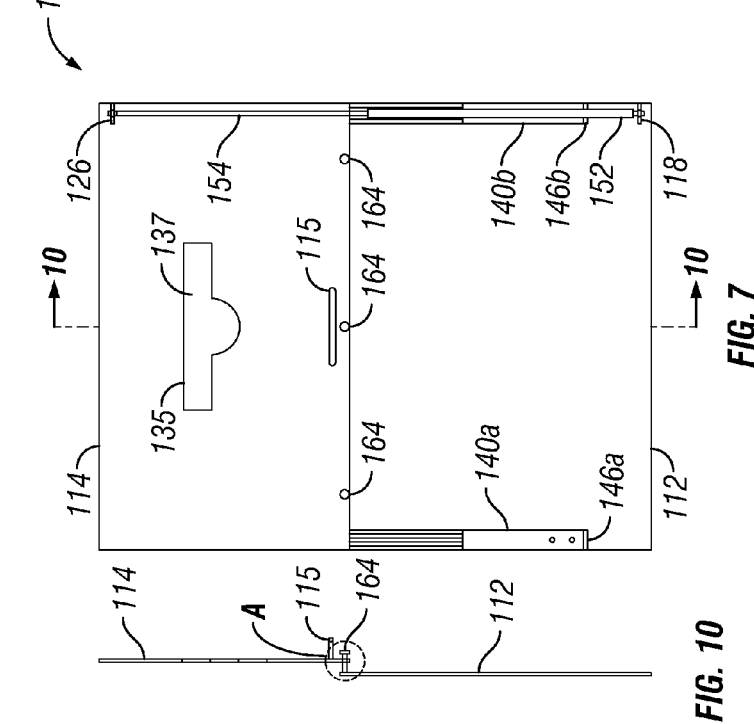
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110



110



**FIG. 14**

**FIG. 9**

**FIG. 7**

**FIG. 10**

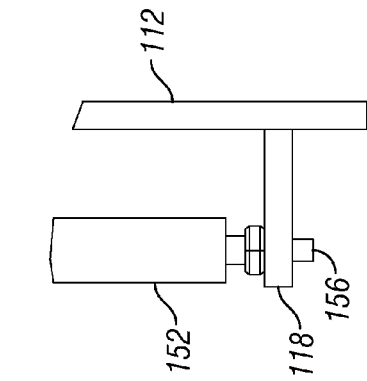


FIG. 13

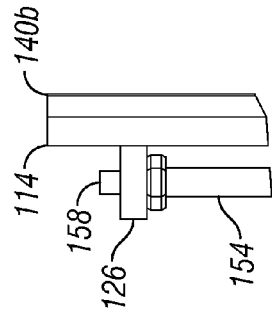


FIG. 12

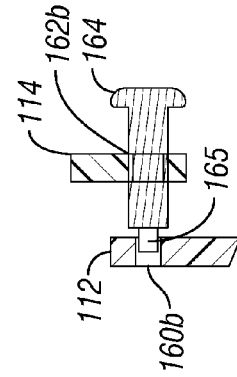


FIG. 11

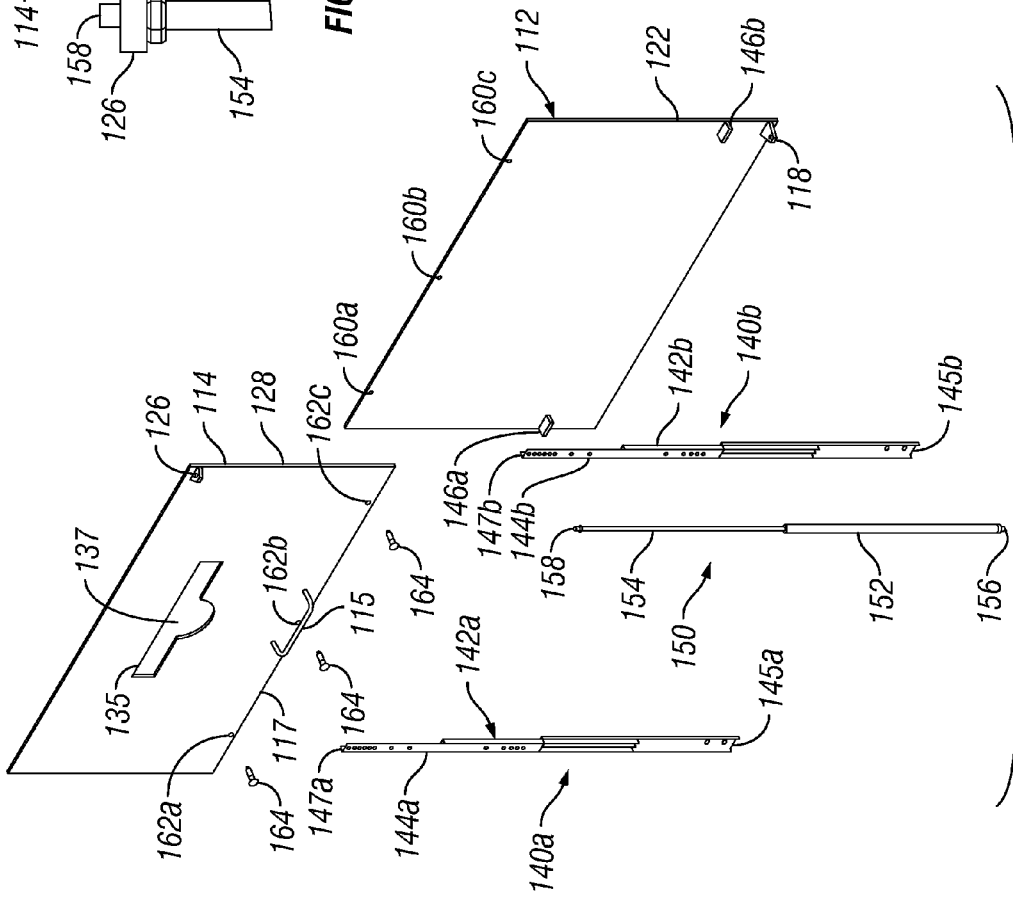
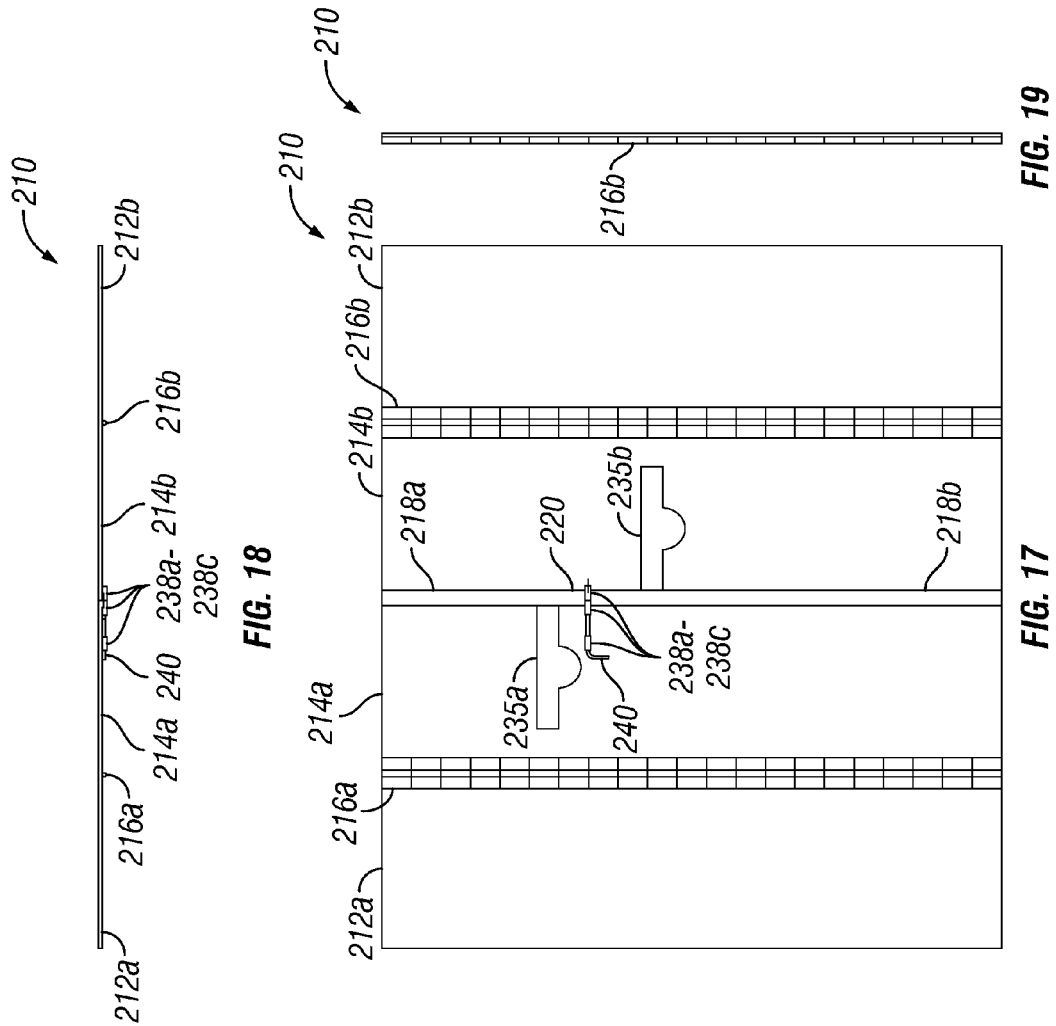
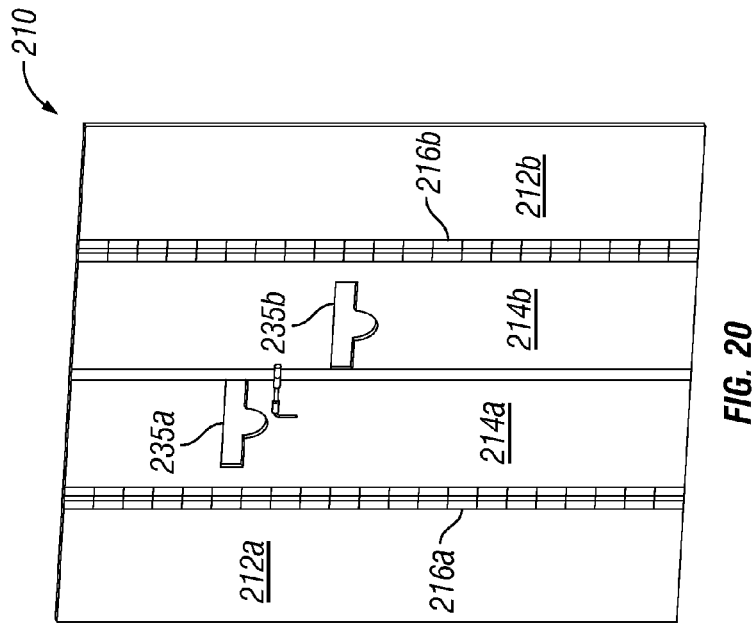


FIG. 16



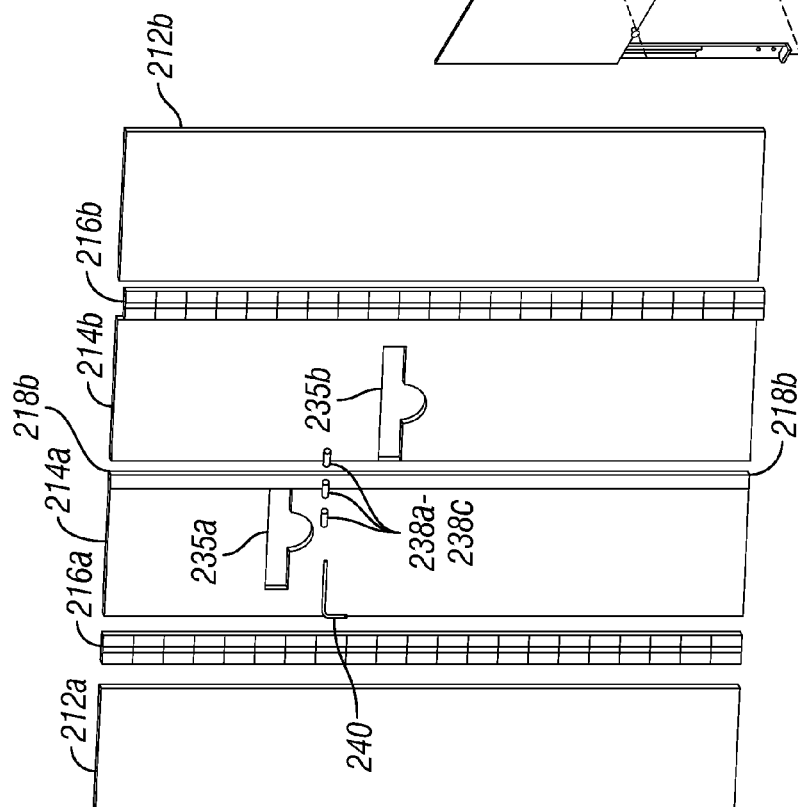


FIG. 21

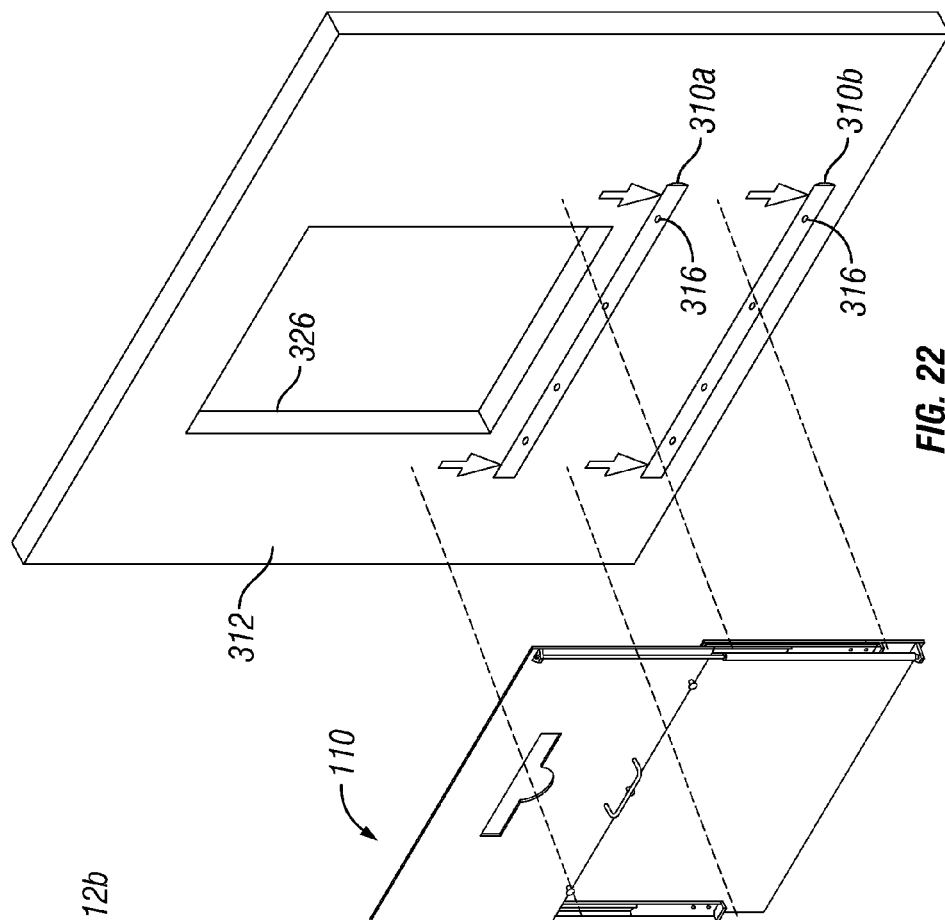


FIG. 22

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## WINDOW GUARD AND DEFENSIVE BARRIER DEVICE

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a non-provisional application which claims the benefits of provisional application Ser. No. 61/681, 243 filed on Aug. 9, 2012.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 1. Technical Field

This invention relates generally to window barrier apparatuses. More particularly, it relates to a window guard and defensive barrier device for protecting and/or shielding family members or personnel located within the interior of a building structure or room against firing of projectiles through a window opening.

#### 2. Prior Art

As is generally well known, windows are typically allowed to be opened or closed in residential and industrial buildings. These windows are provided with transparent panels so as to permit the entrance of sunlight and the passage of air for ventilation. Also, these windows may sometimes perform the function of being emergency exits in the event of a fire and the like. However, in the current and unpredictable world environment the security of the building and the safety of the people therein are thus compromised or threatened due to the relative ease by which an aggressor equipped with guns, rifles, and the like can fire projectiles through the window opening and into the interior of the building.

In view of the present global conditions, there exist a great demand for a window guard and defensive barrier device for providing of security and protection to family members and/or personnel located within residential or commercial building from assault by an aggressor carrying firearms. In order to be completely efficient and effective, the window barrier device should be capable of being installed easily and quickly into the space of the window opening. It would also be desirable that the window barrier device be made of a durable construction. Further, the window barrier device should be relatively economical to manufacture and easy to assemble.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a window guard and defensive barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel against fired projectiles which is capable of being installed easily and quickly into the space of a window opening. It is another object of the present invention to provide a window guard and defensive barrier device which is made of a durable construction. It is still another object of the present invention to provide a barrier device which is relatively economical to manufacture and easy to assembly. These and other objects, features and advantages of the invention are provided by a window guard and defensive barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel within the interior of a building structure against firing of projectiles through a window opening which includes a fixed lower panel member formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material and a movable upper panel member also formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material.

Advantageously, a hinge device is used for pivotally connecting the movable upper panel member to the fixed lower panel member so as to permit the rotation of the movable upper panel member relative to the fixed lower panel member

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for covering the window opening. Further, gas spring mechanisms are operatively connected to the upper and lower panel members for facilitating the rotation of the upper panel member between a stowed position and a deployed position. In addition, a locking device is formed on the upper panel member and is movable into contact engagement with the lower panel member for maintaining the upper panel member in the deployed position.

These and other features and advantages of the disclosed window guard and defensive barrier device reside in the construction of parts and the combination thereof, the mode of operation and use, as will become more apparent from the following description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings that form a part of this specification wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the several views. The embodiments and features thereof are described and illustrated in conjunction with systems, tools and methods which are meant to exemplify and to illustrate, not being limiting in scope.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

FIG. 1 is front plan view of a first embodiment of a window guard and barrier device in the deployed position, constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is top end view of the barrier device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is right side view of the barrier device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is front plan view of the window guard and barrier device of FIG. 1 in the stowed position;

FIG. 5 is a left side view of the barrier device of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is view, similar to FIG. 1, but illustrating separately the various parts thereof;

FIG. 7 is front plan view of a second embodiment of a window guard and barrier device in the deployed position, constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is top end view of the barrier device of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is right side view of the barrier device of FIG. 7;

FIG. 10 is cross-sectional view, taken along the lines 10-10 of FIG. 7;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged view of the encircled portion A of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is an enlarged view of the encircled portion B of FIG. 9;

FIG. 13 is an enlarged view of the encircled portion C of FIG. 9;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged view of the encircled portion D of FIG. 8;

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the barrier device of FIG. 7;

FIG. 16 is an exploded view of the barrier device of FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is front plan view of a third embodiment of a window guard and barrier device in the deployed position, constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is top end view of the barrier device of FIG. 17;

FIG. 19 is right side view of the barrier device of FIG. 17;

FIG. 20 is a perspective view of the barrier device of FIG. 17;

FIG. 21 is an exploded view of the barrier device of FIG. 20;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view, illustrating one method of installing the barrier device of FIG. 7 to an interior dry wall via co-mating mounting brackets;



FIG. 23 is a right side view of the barrier device in FIG. 22; and

FIG. 24 is an enlarged view of the encircled portion E of FIG. 23.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Before explaining the disclosed embodiments in detail, it is to be distinctly understood at the outset that the present invention shown in the drawings and described in detail in association with a window guard and defensive barrier device is not intended to serve as a limitation upon the scope or teachings thereof, but is to be considered merely for the purpose of convenience of illustration of one example of its application.

Referring now in detail to the various views of the drawings and in particular to FIGS. 1 through 6, there is illustrated a window guard and defensive barrier device or assembly which is designated generally by reference numeral 10 and is constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The window guard and defensive barrier device 10 is designed to be of a unique, simplified construction, which is relatively economical to manufacture and easy to assemble and install.

As can be best seen from FIGS. 1 and 6, the window guard and barrier device 10 of the present invention includes a fixed lower panel member 12 and a movable upper panel member 14 operatively connected to the lower panel member 12 by a pair of piano hinges 16a, 16b. Each of the lower and upper panel members 12, 14 are preferably formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material such as armor steel. However, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that other suitable materials may be used, such as a metallic, plastic or ceramic material. In addition, the panel members 12 and 14 may be fabricated from a composite material or a nano-material.

The fixed lower panel member 12 is substantially rectangular in shape and has a height dimension of approximately thirty-three inches and a width dimension of approximately forty-eight inches. A pair of mounting plates 18 is secured adjacent to side edges 20 of the lower panel member 12 in the mid-portion thereof. Adjacent to the top edge 21 of the lower panel member, there are affixed a pair of laterally-extending spacer members 23a, 23b which are spaced apart a predetermined distance so as to form a central opening 24 therebetween.

The movable upper panel member 14 is also substantially rectangular in shape and has a height dimension of approximately twenty-seven inches and a width dimension of approximately forty-eight inches. A pair of mounting plates 26 is secured adjacent to side edge 28 of the upper panel member 12 in the lowermost portion thereof. Adjacent to the bottom edge 30 of the upper panel member, there are affixed a pair of laterally-extending spacer members 32a, 32b which are spaced apart a predetermined distance so as to form a central opening 34 therebetween.

The upper panel member 14 is also provided with a centrally-located cut-out 35 which permits observation of the exterior of the building structure (the outer side that is susceptible to attack) from the inside (the safe side that is non-attack susceptible). The cut-out 35 is contoured in shape to serve as a gun port for extending therethrough and holding therein a barrel of a firearm. A transparent, fixed or removable shield 37 is suitably designed to cover the cut-out 35 and is made of a ballistic material.

The height and width dimensions of both of the lower and upper panel members 12 and 14 can be made larger or smaller so to accommodate different size window openings in the building structure. While the panel members have been illus-

trated to be rectangular in shape, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the panel members may be formed of a square, oval, elliptical, or circular shape as well.

The pair of piano hinges 16a, 16b are mounted on the respective spacers 23a, 23b, 32a, 32b and are used to pivotally join together the upper panel member 14 to the lower panel member 12. The piano hinges 16a, 16b permit the rotation of the upper panel member 14 relative to the lower panel member 12 for covering a window opening. The pair of piano hinges are disposed in a spaced apart relationship so as to form a central opening 36 therebetween. It will be noted that the central openings 24, 34 and 36 are in vertical alignment and adapted to receive a cane bolt sleeve 38 and a slidable cane bolt 40 therethrough.

A pair of gas spring mechanisms 42a, 42b are provided to facilitate the raising and lowering of the movable upper panel member 14. In particular, the gas spring mechanism 42a is mounted adjacent to the left side of the barrier device and is formed of cylinder member 44a and piston member 46a. As shown in FIG. 6, the distal free end 45a of the cylinder member 44a is operatively connected to the mounting plate 18, and the distal free end 47a of the piston member 46a is operatively connected to the mounting plate 26.

Similarly, the gas spring mechanism 42b is mounted adjacent to the right side of the barrier device and is formed of cylinder member 44b and piston member 46b. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, the distal free end 45b of the cylinder member 44b is operatively connected to the mounting plate 18, and the distal free end 47b of the piston member 46b is operatively connected to the mounting plate 26.

The operation of raising and lowering of the upper panel member 14 between the stowed position of FIG. 5 and the deployed position of FIG. 1 will now be explained. In order to deploy, the top edge 49 the upper panel member 14 is grasped and lifted upwardly or flipped-up by a user in the direction of the arrows 51 for rotating it relative to the lower panel member 12. This will cause the pair of gas spring mechanisms 42a, 42b to expand vertically so as to reduce the amount of effort (about 5 lbs.) to lift the upper panel member. Once the gas spring mechanisms are fully extended to the deployed position of FIG. 1, the cane bolt 40 is then moved vertically and downwardly through the central opening 34 in the upper panel member 14, the central opening 36 in the piano hinges 16a, 16b, and the central opening 24 in the lower panel member 12 so to maintain the upper panel member 14 in the locked or deployed position.

When stowing, the cane bolt 40 is moved vertically and upwardly through the central openings 24, 36, and 34 so as to disengage the upper panel member 14 from the locked or deployed position of FIG. 1. Next, the upper panel member will fall due to gravity to the stowed position of FIG. 4. The gas spring mechanisms serve to prevent the upper panel member from dropping suddenly or too quickly as the pistons are retracted into the respective cylinders.

With attention now directed to FIGS. 7 through 16 of the drawings, there is shown a second embodiment of a window guard and defensive barrier device 110 of the present invention. The barrier device 110 includes a fixed lower panel member 112 and a movable upper panel member 114. Each of the lower and upper panel members is also preferably formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material such as armor steel, but may be fabricated from other suitable materials such as those described in connection with the barrier device 10.

The fixed lower panel member 112 is substantially rectangular in shape and has a height dimension of approximately thirty-three inches and a width dimension of approximately forty-eight inches. A lower attachment plate 118 is mounted

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adjacent to the right side edge of the lower panel member 112 in the lowermost portion thereof. The movable upper panel member 114 is also substantially rectangular in shape and has a height dimension of approximately twenty-seven inches and a width dimension of approximately forty-eight inches. An upper attachment plate 126 is mounted adjacent to the right side edge of the upper panel member 114 in the uppermost portion thereof.

The upper panel member 114 is also provided with a centrally-located cut-out 135 which permits observation of the exterior of the building structure (the outer side that is susceptible to attack) from the inside (the safe side that is non-attack susceptible). The cut-out 135 is contoured in shape to serve as a gun port for extending therethrough and holding therein a barrel of a firearm. A transparent, fixed or removable shield 137 is suitably designed to cover the cut-out 135 and is made of a ballistic material. A handle 115 is affixed adjacent to the bottom edge 117 of the upper panel member 112 in the mid-portion thereof.

A pair of drawer slider mechanisms 140a, 140b are provided to smoothly guide the raising and lowering of the upper panel member 114 in an even vertical travel. In particular, the drawer slider mechanism 140a is mounted adjacent to the left side of the barrier device and is formed of a guide member 142a and a slidable track member 144a telescoped within the guide member 142a via a plurality of ball bearings 143 disposed therebetween. The distal free end 145a of the guide member 140a is retained in place by a stop member 146a mounted on the front side of the lower panel member 112. The distal free end 147a of the track member 144a is operatively connected to the back side of the upper panel member 114.

Similarly, the drawer slider mechanism 140b is mounted adjacent to the right side of the barrier device and is formed of a guide member 142b and a slidable track member 144b telescoped within the guide member 142b via the plurality of ball bearings 143 disposed therebetween, as shown in FIG. 14. The distal free end 145b of the guide member 140b is retained in place by a stop member 146b mounted on the front side of the lower panel member 112. The distal free end 147b of the track member 144b is operatively connected to the back side of the upper panel member 114.

A gas spring mechanism 150 is mounted adjacent to the right side of the barrier device and is formed of a cylinder member 152 and a piston member 154. The distal free end of 156 of the cylinder member 152 is operatively connected to the lower attachment plate 118, as depicted in FIG. 13. The distal free end 158 of the piston member 154 is operatively connected to the upper attachment plate 126, as depicted in FIG. 12.

Further, as seen in FIG. 16 the lower panel member 112 is formed with a plurality of spaced-apart apertures 160a, 160b, 160c adjacent to its top edge thereof. The upper panel member 114 is formed with a plurality of spaced-apart tapped apertures 162a, 162b, 162c adjacent to its bottom edge thereof. A plurality of spring-loaded locking plungers 164 are fastened movably to the upper panel member 114 by threading the same into tapped apertures 162a-162c, one of which being shown in FIG. 11.

The operation of raising and lowering of the upper panel member 114 between the stowed position and the deployed position of FIG. 15 will now be explained. In order to deploy, the handle 115 of the upper panel member 114 is grasped and lifted upwardly by a user for sliding vertically the same relative to the lower panel member 112. This will cause the gas spring mechanism 150 to expand vertically so as to reduce the amount of effort to lift the upper panel member 114.

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Simultaneously, the slidable track members 144a, 144b of the drawer slide mechanisms 140a, 140b will slide vertically and upwardly within the respective guide members 142a, 142b with even travel so as to smoothly guide the upper member to the deployed position of FIG. 15. Once the gas spring mechanism 150 is fully extended to the deployed position, the ends 165 of the locking plungers 164 (FIG. 11) will become inserted into the respective apertures 160a-160c in the lower panel member 112, thereby maintaining the upper panel member 114 in the deployed position.

When stowing, the user will pull outwardly on the plungers 164 so to disengage its ends 165 from the respective aperture 160a-160c in the lower panel member 112 while holding on to the handle 115. When the last plunger is disengaged, the upper panel member 114 will fall due to gravity to the stowed position. The gas spring mechanism 150 serves to prevent the upper panel member from dropping suddenly or too quickly as the piston is retracted into its cylinder.

In FIGS. 17 through 21 of the drawings, there is depicted a third embodiment of the window guard and defensive barrier device 210 of the present invention. The barrier device 210 includes a fixed left panel member 212a and a movable left panel member 214a pivotally connected to the fixed left panel member 212a by a vertically-mounted piano hinge 216a. The barrier device 210 further includes a fixed right panel member 212b and a movable right panel member 214b pivotally vertically-mounted piano hinge 216b. Each of the panel members 212a, 212b, 214a, 214b is preferably formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material, such as armor steel. Further, each of the panel members has height dimension of approximately eighty-four inches and a width dimension of approximately of twenty-four inches.

A pair of door stop members 218a, 218b are formed adjacent to the right side edge of the left movable panel member 214a in a spaced-apart relationship so as to form a central opening 220 therebetween. The left movable panel member 214a is provided with a first centrally-located cut-out 235a which permits observation of the exterior of the building structure. The cut-out 235a is contoured in shape to serve as a gun port for extending therethrough and holding therein a barrel of a firearm. The right movable panel member 214b is also provided with a second centrally-located cut-out 235b which permits observation of the exterior of the building structure. The cut-out 235b is again contoured in shape to serve as a gun port for extending therethrough and holding therein a barrel of a firearm.

A plurality of cane bolt sleeves 238a-238c are mounted in the left and right movable panel members 214a, 214b. In addition, a cane bolt 240 is mounted in the left movable panel member 214a. In particular, the cane bolt sleeve 238a is mounted in the left movable panel member 214a. The cane bolt sleeve 238b is affixed within the central opening 220 formed by the door stop members 218a, 218b. The cane bolt sleeve 238c is formed in the movable right panel member 214b.

The tandem operation of moving the left and right movable panel members 214a, 214b from a stowed position to a deployed position of FIG. 20 will now be explained. In order to deploy, the movable right panel member 214b is pivotally rotated to the left about the piano hinge 216b relative to the fixed right panel member 212b for covering partially a window opening. Similarly, the movable left panel member 214a is pivotally rotated to the right about the piano hinge 216a relative to the fixed right panel member 212a for covering partially the window opening. As a result, the side edges of right and left movable panel members 214b, 214a will abut each other and be covered by the door stop members 218a,

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**218b.** Then, the cane bolt **240** is slid to the right so as to pass through the respective sleeves **238a-238c**, thereby locking the right and left movable panel members in the deployed position.

When stowing, the cane bolt **240** is slid to the left so as to disengage the same from the respective sleeves **238a-238c**. Then, the movable left panel member **214a** is pivotally rotated to the left about the piano hinge **216a** relative to the fixed left panel member **214a**. Finally, the movable right panel member **214b** is pivotally rotated to the right about the piano hinge **216b** relative to the fixed right panel member **214b**.

Referring now to FIGS. **22** through **24** of the drawings, there is illustrated one method of installing quickly the barrier device **110** of FIG. **15** to an interior dry wall via co-mating mounting brackets. Specifically, a first pair of upper and lower mounting brackets **310a**, **310b** are securely fixed in a spaced apart relationship on an interior dry wall **312** via screws **314**. The screws **314** are inserted through the holes **316** in the mounting brackets **310a**, **310b** and are then threaded into the dry wall **312** and wall stud **318**. Each of the mounting brackets **310a**, **312b** is provided with an upwardly-extending angled projection **320**.

A second pair of mounting brackets **322a**, **322b** are suitable secured to the upper and lower panel members of the barrier device **110**. Each of the mounting brackets **322a**, **322b** is provided with a downwardly-extending angled projection **324**. In order to install the barrier device **110**, the downwardly-extending angled projections **324** on the second pair of mounting brackets **322a**, **322b** are placed to co-mate in a contacting engagement with the upwardly-extending angled projections **320** on the first pair of mounting brackets **310a**, **310b**. In this manner, the barrier device **110** is removably secured to the dry wall **312** so as to cover a window opening **326**.

From the foregoing detailed description, it should be clearly understood that the optimum dimensional relationship for the particular elements or components of the present invention may include variations in size, material, shape, form, function, and manner of operation. Further, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the technique described above for installation of the barrier device of the present invention is not fundamental to the purposes and intents thereof and other installation methods may be used without violating the spirit of the invention.

While there has been illustrated and described what is at present considered to be a preferred embodiment of the present invention, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made, and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the true scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the invention without departing from the central scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that this invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

**1.** A window guard and defensive barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel within the interior of a

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building structure against firing of projectiles through a window opening, said barrier device comprising:

a fixed lower panel member being formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material;

a movable upper panel member being also formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material;

sliding means for slidably connecting said movable upper panel member to said fixed lower panel member so as to guide smoothly the vertical movement of said movable upper panel member relative to said fixed lower panel member for covering the window opening;

means operatively connected to said upper and lower panel members for facilitating the vertical movement of said upper panel member between a stowed position and a deployed position; and

locking means formed on said upper panel member and being movable into contact engagement with said lower panel member for maintaining said upper panel member in the deployed position.

**2.** A barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said ballistic material of said upper and lower panel members is made of armor steel.

**3.** A barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel as claimed in claim **1**, wherein said upper panel member is provided with a centrally-located cut-out which serves as a viewing slot to permit observation of the exterior of the building and/or a gun port for extending therethrough and holding therein the barrel of a firearm.

**4.** A barrier device for protecting and/or shielding within the interior of a building structure against firing of projectiles through a window opening, said barrier device comprising:

a fixed lower panel member being formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material;

a movable upper panel member being also formed of a ballistic, bullet-proof material;

a pair of drawer slide mechanisms operatively connected to said movable upper panel member and to said fixed lower panel member, said pair of drawer slide mechanisms guiding smoothly the vertical movement of said movable upper panel member relative to said fixed lower panel member for covering the window opening;

each of said pair of drawer slide mechanisms being formed of a guide member and a track member disposed slidably within said guide member;

a gas spring mechanism formed of a cylinder and a piston and being operatively connected to said upper and lower panel members, said gas spring mechanism facilitating the vertical movement of said upper panel member between a stowed position and a deployed position; and a plurality of spring-loaded locking plungers affixed to said upper panel member and being received in apertures formed in said lower panel member so as to maintain said upper panel member in the deployed position.

**5.** A barrier device for protecting and/or shielding personnel as claimed in claim **1**, further comprising first bracket means having downwardly-extending projections formed on said upper and lower panel members for rapid installation to second bracket means having upwardly-extending projections secured on a drywall below the window opening.

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